What is claimed is:

1. A method for identifying a compound useful for the treatment of wounds comprising the step of determining whether the compound increases the expression of type I procollagen and/or type III procollagen by human fibroblasts cultured in the presence of collagen.

2. A compound identified by the method of claim 1.

3. A pharmaceutical formulation comprising a compound identified by the method of claim 1 and a pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle or carrier.

4. A pharmaceutical formulation according to claim 2, wherein the compound is an anabolic steroid.

5. A pharmaceutical formulation according to claim 4, wherein the compound is oxandrolone.

6. A method for treating a wound comprising administration of a therapeutically effective amount of a compound identified by the method of claim 1 in a pharmaceutically acceptable formulation.

7. The method of claim 6, wherein the wound may be characterized as one or more of the following types of wound: pressure ulcers, incisional wounds, traumatic wounds, diabetic ulcers, ischemic ulcers, venous ulcers, gastric ulcers, and internal bruising.

8. The method of claim 6, wherein the wound is present in a patient whose body weight is less than their ideal body weight but who is not experiencing and has not recently experienced involuntary weight loss or chronic wasting and who is not and has not recently been in a catabolic state.

9. The method of claim 6, wherein the wound is present in a patient whose body weight is equal to or greater than their ideal body weight.

10. The method of claim 6, wherein the wound is present in a patient who is not and has not recently been in a catabolic state.

11. The method of claim 6, wherein the wound is present in a patient who is not experiencing and has not recently experienced involuntary weight loss or chronic wasting.

12. The method of claim 6, wherein the wound is present in a patient who is not is not suffering from and has not recently suffered from an autoimmune disorder or disease, such as HIV infection or AIDS, multiple sclerosis, or keratoconjunctivitis sicca (KCS), such as Sjogren's syndrome.

13. The method of claim 6, wherein the wound is present in a patient who is not is not suffering from and has not recently suffered from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, an infectious disease, particularly a chronic infection, which has caused or is causing involuntary weight loss, extensive surgery or severe trauma that has caused or is causing involuntary weight loss, alcoholic hepatitis, Turner's syndrome, constitutional delay of growth and puberty in boys, or Facioscapulohumeral Dystrophy (FSHD)..

14. The method of claim 6, wherein the wound was caused by a force or occurrence external to the patient's body.

15. The method of claim 14, wherein the wound is not a burn.

16. The method of claim 6, wherein the wound was not caused by a disease or disorder.

17. The method of claim 16, wherein the wound is not a burn.

18. The method of claim 14, wherein the wound is an incisional wound, a wound caused by an accidental occurrence, or a wound caused by wear to the body, such as a bed sore or pressure ulcer.

19. The method of claim 16, wherein the wound is an incisional wound, a wound caused by an accidental occurrence, or a wound caused by wear to the body, such as a bed sore or pressure ulcer.

20. The method of claim 6, wherein the compound is administered systemically.

21. The method of claim 20, wherein the compound is administered in an amount that is less that the amount preferable for increasing muscle mass, increasing lean body mass, treating or preventing wasting or involuntary weight loss, and/or treating or preventing a catabolic state via systemic administration of the compound.

22. The method of claim 6 comprising the step of applying to the wound and/ or surrounding tissue a therapeutically effective amount of the compound, wherein the compound is not administered systemically to the patient.

23. The method of claim 22, wherein the patient is not yet suffering from delayed wound healing.

24. The method of claim 22, wherein the wound (a) is not an atherosclerotic lesion, an ocular lesions, or an immunopathological lesion in lacrimal tissue and (b) is not caused by head trauma, spinal trauma, septic or traumatic shock, stroke, hemorrhagic shock, cancer, arthritis, arteriosclerosis, angiofibroma, arteriovenous malformations, corneal graft neovascularization, diabetic retinopathy, granulations, burns, hemangioma, hemophilic joints, hypertrophic scars, neovascular glaucoma, nonunion fractures, Osler-Weber Syndrome, psoriasis, pyogenic granuloma, retrolental fibroplasia, scleroderma, solid tumors, trachoma, vascular adhesions, pterigium, solid tumor growth, and/or keratoconjunctivitis sicca (KCS).

25. The method of claim 22, wherein the therapeutically effective amount is less than the amount preferable for treating or preventing neovascularization.

26. The method of claim 22, wherein the wound is not in need of treatment or prevention of neovascularization.

27. The method of claim 22, wherein the compound is administered in an amount that is less than the amount preferable for promoting collagen production in at the site of a wound via systemic administration of the compound.

28. A method for treating a wound comprising the step of applying to the wound and/or surrounding tissue a therapeutically effective amount of anabolic steroid in a pharmaceutically acceptable formulation, wherein the steroid is not administered systemically to a patient.

29. The method of claim 28, wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable formulation is suitable for injection into tissues comprising the wound and/or tissues bordering the wound.

30. The method of claim 28, wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable formulation is suitable for topical application onto the wound and/or surrounding tissue.

31. The method of claim 28, wherein the anabolic steroid comprises oxandrolone.

32. The method of claim 28, wherein the wound is not in need of treatment or prevention of neovascularization.

33. The method of claim 28, wherein the therapeutically effective amount is less than the amount preferable for treating or preventing neovascularization.

34. The method of claim 29, wherein the wound may be characterized as one or more of the following types of wound: pressure ulcers, incisional wounds, traumatic wounds, diabetic ulcers, ischemic ulcers, venous ulcers, gastric ulcers, and internal bruising.

35. The method of claim 29, wherein the wound was caused by a force or occurrence external to the patient's body.

36. The method of claim 35, wherein the wound is not a burn.

37. The method of claim 29, wherein the wound was not caused by a disease or disorder.

38. The method of claim 37, wherein the wound is not a burn.

39. The method of claim 35, wherein the wound is an incisional wound, a wound caused by an accidental occurrence, or a wound caused by wear to the body, such as a bed sore or pressure ulcer.

40. The method of claim 37, wherein the wound is an incisional wound, a wound caused by an accidental occurrence, or a wound caused by wear to the body, such as a bed sore or pressure ulcer.

41. The method of claim 28, wherein the patient is not yet suffering from delayed wound healing.

42. The method of claim 28, wherein the wound (a) is not an atherosclerotic lesion, an ocular lesions, or an immunopathological lesion in lacrimal tissue and (b) is not caused by head trauma, spinal trauma, septic or traumatic shock, stroke, hemorrhagic shock, cancer, arthritis, arteriosclerosis, angiofibroma, arteriovenous malformations, corneal graft neovascularization, diabetic retinopathy, granulations, burns, hemangioma, hemophilic joints, hypertrophic scars, neovascular glaucoma, nonunion fractures, Osler-Weber Syndrome, psoriasis, pyogenic granuloma, retrolental fibroplasia, scleroderma, solid tumors, trachoma, vascular adhesions, pterigium, solid tumor growth, and/or keratoconjunctivitis sicca (KCS).

43. The method of claim 28, wherein the wound is present in a patient whose body weight is less than their ideal body weight.

44. The method of claim 28, wherein the wound is present in a patient who is experiencing or who has recently experienced involuntary weight loss or chronic wasting or who is or recently was in a catabolic state.

45. The method of claim 28, wherein the wound is present in a patient whose body weight is equal to or greater than their ideal body weight.

46. The method of claim 28, wherein the wound is present in a patient who is not and has not recently been in a catabolic state.

47. The method of claim 28, wherein the wound is present in a patient who is not experiencing and has not recently experienced involuntary weight loss or chronic wasting.

48. A composition comprising anabolic steroid in an amount effective to promote collagen production in at the site of a wound, wherein the composition is a pharmaceutically acceptable formulation suitable for local administration.

49. The composition of claim 48, wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable formulation is suitable for injection into tissues comprising the wound and/or tissues bordering the wound.

50. The composition of claim 48, wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable formulation is suitable for topical application onto the wound and/or surrounding tissue.

51. The composition of claim 48, wherein the anabolic steroid comprises oxandrolone.

52. A method for treating a wound comprising administration of a therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to claim 48.

53. The method of claim 49, wherein the wound may be characterized as one or more of the following types of wound: pressure ulcers, incisional wounds, traumatic wounds, diabetic ulcers, ischemic ulcers, venous ulcers, gastric ulcers, and internal bruising.

54. The method of claim 52, wherein the wound is present in a patient whose body weight is less than their ideal body weight but who is not experiencing and who has not recently experienced involuntary weight loss or chronic wasting and who is not and has not recently been recently in a catabolic state.

55. The method of claim 52, wherein the wound is present in a patient whose body weight is equal to or greater than their ideal body weight.

56. The method of claim 52, wherein the wound is present in a patient who is not and has not recently been in a catabolic state.

57. The method of claim 52, wherein the wound is present in a patient who is not experiencing and has not recently experienced involuntary weight loss or chronic wasting.

58. The method of claim 52, wherein the wound is present in a patient who is not is not suffering from and has not recently suffered from an autoimmune disorder or disease, such as HIV infection or AIDS, multiple sclerosis, or keratoconjunctivitis sicca (KCS), such as Sjogren's syndrome.

59. The method of claim 52, wherein the wound is present in a patient who is not is not suffering from and has not recently suffered from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, an infectious disease, particularly a chronic infection, which has caused or is causing involuntary weight loss, extensive surgery or severe trauma that has caused or is causing involuntary weight loss, alcoholic hepatitis, Turner's syndrome, constitutional delay of growth and puberty in boys, or Facioscapulohumeral Dystrophy (FSHD)..

60. The method of claim 52, wherein the wound was caused by a force or occurrence external to the patient's body.

61. The method of claim 60, wherein the wound is not a burn.

62. The method of claim 52, wherein the wound was not caused by a disease or disorder.

63. The method of claim 62, wherein the wound is not a burn.

64. The method of claim 60, wherein the wound is an incisional wound, a wound caused by an accidental occurrence, or a wound caused by wear to the body, such as a bed sore or pressure ulcer.

65. The method of claim 62, wherein the wound is an incisional wound, a wound caused by an accidental occurrence, or a wound caused by wear to the body, such as a bed sore or pressure ulcer.

66. The method of claim 52, wherein the compound is administered systemically.

67. The method of claim 66, wherein the compound is administered in an amount that is less that the amount preferable for increasing muscle mass, increasing lean body mass, treating or preventing wasting or involuntary weight loss, and/or treating or preventing a catabolic state via systemic administration of the compound.

68. The method of claim 52 comprising the step of applying to the wound and/ or surrounding tissue a therapeutically effective amount of the compound, wherein the compound is not administered systemically to the patient.

69. The method of claim 68, wherein the patient is not yet suffering from delayed wound healing.

70. The method of claim 68, wherein the wound (a) is not an atherosclerotic lesion, an ocular lesions., or an immunopathological lesion in lacrimal tissue and (b) is not caused by head trauma, spinal trauma, septic or traumatic shock, stroke, hemorrhagic shock, cancer, arthritis, arteriosclerosis, angiofibroma, arteriovenous malformations, corneal graft neovascularization, diabetic retinopathy, granulations, burns, hemangioma, hemophilic joints, hypertrophic scars, neovascular glaucoma, nonunion fractures, Osler-Weber Syndrome, psoriasis, pyogenic granuloma, retrolental fibroplasia, scleroderma, solid tumors, trachoma, vascular adhesions, pterigium, solid tumor growth, and/or keratoconjunctivitis sicca (KCS).

71. The method of claim 68, wherein the therapeutically effective amount is less than the amount preferable for treating or preventing neovascularization.

72. The method of claim 68, wherein the wound is not in need of treatment or prevention of neovascularization.

73. The method of claim 68, wherein the compound is administered in an amount that is less than the amount preferable for promoting collagen production in at the site of a wound via systemic administration of the compound.